MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1769.

A LETTER *from the* Council *of the Province of* MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, *in Vindication of themſelves and the Province, continued from our laſt.*

"THE next Thing to be done, ſays the Governor, was to clear the Manufactory-Houſe, the preventing of which was a great Object of the Sons of Liberty." But of this Matter we ſhall take no further Notice than as it concerns a Member of the Council, who is an Overſeer of the Poor, and as ſuch, with the other Overſeers, has the Overſight and Direction of the Work-Houſe. "For this Purpoſe (of preventing the Clearing the Manufactory-Houſe,) when the Report of the Troops coming here was firſt confirmed, all Kinds of People ſays the Governor, were thruſt into this Building, and the Work-Houſe itſelf was opened, and the People confined there were permitted to go into the Manufactory-Houſe. This was admitted (continues the Governor) to be true in Council by one of the Board, who is an Overſeer of the Poor, and a Principal therein."—This Repreſentation is wholly without Foundation, and was ſo far from being admitted to be true by the Gentleman referred to, viz. Mr. Tyler, that he told the Governor when he mentioned it in Council, there was no Truth in it; and that he had been greatly impoſed on by his Informers. Therefore the Governor had no Reaſon to ſay, in the winding up of his Story about the Manufactory-Houſe, that "thus this Building belonging to the Government, and aſſigned by the Governor and Council for his Majeſty's Uſe, is kept filled with the Outcaſt of the Work-Houſe, and the Scum of the Town, to prevent its being uſed for the Accommodation of the King's Troops."—We beg Leave to refer your Lordſhip to the Depoſition of Mr. Tyler and the other Overſeers on this Subject, herewith enclоſed.

The Governor next proceeds to narrate his Negociation with the Juſtices on the Subject of Billeting; but their Conduct in it is their own Buſineſs to juſtify, if they think proper. We ſhall only obſerve on this Part of his Letter, that he has thrown out ſeveral Cenſures upon the Council without Foundation, on ſome of which we ſhall preſently remark. The Governor concludes his Letter by ſaying, he has already ſhewn to your Lordſhip how the Order of Council for the Purpoſe of providing for the Two Regiments at Boſton, according to Act of Parliament, was annulled and avoided in the Origination of it; and that the Council have refuſed to make ſuch an Order for providing for the Troops at Boſton, as has been made by them for the Troops intended to be ſtationed at Caſtle-William.

We have already given your Lordſhip an Account of our Proceedings in this Matter, by which we perſuade ourſelves it will appear to your Lordſhip, that the Council have done all that was in their Power to do, without the Aid of the General Aſſembly, which, from a Clauſe in the Governor's Letter dated November 5, it appears probable he was at Liberty to call. Suppoſing this to be the Caſe, and whether it was ſo in Fact, is well known to your Lordſhip, he ought rather to cenſure himſelf than the Council for neglecting this Meaſure of effecting the Thing, which Meaſure he has been often ſolicited to go into.

The Governor's Letter of the 5th of November is wholly taken up in cenſuring the Conduct of the Council with Regard to the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms.—At a General Council held the 26th of October he ſays he "put a very embarraſſing Queſtion to them, viz. Whether the Commiſſioners might return to Town and reſume their Functions with Safety to themſelves and their Officers? If they anſwered Yea, they would be chargeable with adviſing the Return of the Commiſſioners; if they ſaid No, they would contradict all their Aſſertions, that there was no Occaſion for Troops to ſupport the Civil Power."

This very embarraſſing Queſtion my Lord, had no Embarraſſment in it; for even on the Suppoſition that what the Governor in one of his Letters has ſaid, be true, that the Council are always for humouring the People, they were however no way apprehenſive of being charged by them with adviſing the Return of the Commiſſioners, if they anſwered the Queſtion in the Affirmative; Nor have we any Reaſon to think the Council have been ſo charged, notwithſtanding they did anſwer ſo.

The Council did not apprehend themſelves obliged to give Opinions, and their Anſwer to ſuch a Queſtion could be nothing more than an Opinion, which the Governor implicitly acknowledges they were not held to give; and though he altered the Form of the Queſtion, and it might be put as he ſays, viz. "Whether they would adviſe him to aſſure the Commiſſioners that they might return with Safety?" The Anſwer to it, which was given in the Affirmative, amounts only to this, that he himſelf ſhould give his Opinion to the Commiſſioners that they might return with Safety: For his aſſuring them that they might return, tho' done in conſequence of our Advice, and our Aſſurance (if it had been aſked) to ſay would ſtill be a Matter of Opinion. But the principal Reaſon why ſo much Time was ſpent in the Affair, and in the other Proceedings at that Council, the Governor might have found in himſelf—in his own Auſterity and Incivility.

The Governor has found great Fault with the Conduct of the Council towards the Commiſſioners. "The Virulence with which they have been treated, ſeems, he ſays, to be too violent to be the Effect of publick Zeal only, without the Interference of private Animoſity." The Council, my Lord, even if they had been influenced by mere Motives of Reſentment could juſtify all they have either ſaid or done with Regard to the Commiſſioners, who in divers of their Letters to the Governor, which he laid before the Council, have treated the Council in a very unbecoming Manner; one of which Letters, in the Time of it, the Council would have animadverted on, but to prevent their doing themſelves Juſtice, the Governor withdrew it. They have not however been actuated by Reſentment or private Animoſity, but by a Regard for the Town, and Province; both which the Commiſſioners, whatever they may have done by their Letters and Memorials to Adminiſtration, have greatly abuſed by their retiring (under the Pretence of Safety) on board one of his Majeſty's Ships, and afterwards to the Caſtle; intending hereby that their Memorials ſhould have the ſtronger Effect. But my Lord, their retiring was voluntary—they were not compelled to it—they had never been attacked, and 'tis highly probable never would have been, unleſs they themſelves had firſt concerted the Plan of the Attack; and that they had concerted ſuch a Plan ſeems probable, from their ordering the Seizure of the Sloop Liberty on the 10th of June, with ſuch Circumſtances of Violence, and at ſuch a Time of Day, as indicated a Deſign to create a Diſturbance, which accordingly happened; and which, though trifling in Compariſon with what it has been repreſented, they improved as a plauſible Reaſon, on which to juſtify their voluntary Flight.—If this has been the Conduct of the Commiſſioners, which there is too much Reaſon to believe, is it wonderful my Lord, the Council ſhould animadvert upon it? Or that they ſhould endeavour to prevent the evil Conſequences to the Town and Province, which it had a Tendency to bring upon them, and which in Fact it has brought?

This is the Reaſon, my Lord on which the Proceedings of the Council with Regard to the Commiſſioners are grounded, and not any private Animoſity, which is baſely ſuggeſted by Governor Bernard.

Thoſe Proceedings of the Council which firſt gave Offence to the Governor, were on the 27th and 29th of July laſt, at which Times the Behaviour of the Governor to the Council was ſo extraordinary, that we beg your Lordſhip's Indulgence to give ſome Account of it:

On the 27th of July the Governor laid before the Council, with an Injunction of Secrecy, a Paper relative to the Riot in Boſton on the 10th of June, to the Proceedings in Conſequence of it, and to an Offer of Troops from General Gage; in which Paper is a very imperfect Account of thoſe Proceedings, and ſome unjuſt Cenſures upon the Council.

The Council thought it reaſonable they ſhould have Time to place thoſe Proceedings in a true Light; and by ſo doing, ſhow that they were unjuſtly cenſured. But notwithſtanding the unreaſonableneſs of it, he refuſed it; and kept them the whole Day (ſaving a ſhort Interval for Dinner) treating them in a moſt abuſive Manner, and worrying them for an immediate Anſwer. But as he could not prevail, he adjourned the Council to the 29th, when he had the Anſwer, which by the Votes of the Houſe of Commons it appears the Governor has communicated to your Lordſhip.

With Regard to the Injunction of Secrecy it was objected, that from the Tenor of the Councellor's Oath, and from the Nature of the Thing, the Governor had no Right (excluſive of the Council) to lay any ſuch Injunction; and becauſe, as it was apprehended by People in general, that the Calling of that Council was for the Purpoſe of bringing Troops into the Province, it could anſwer no good End to keep the Proceedings (which were againſt that Meaſure) ſecret. But the Governor, in a Manner inconſiſtent with Decency, inſiſted on the Injunction, and the Affair was kept ſecret to the great and unneceſſary Uneaſineſs of the Community. The Conduct of the Governor, as it is manifeſt there was a concerted Plan between him and the Commiſſioners to introduce Troops here, can be accounted for no other Way than this, that he apprehended the publiſhing thoſe Proceedings might poſſibly retard or prevent the ſending of the Troops, which we humbly conceive it probably might, if thoſe Proceedings, without the Governor's Comments could have reached your Lordſhip before his Majeſty's Orders had iſſued.

The ſending for Troops, has long been a favourite Meaſure with the Governor, who has however appeared deſirous it ſhould be thought he has not ſent for Troops, and has repeatedly ſaid ſo; but if he has taken Care that the Meaſures of others ſhould be effectual for that Purpoſe, which we have Reaſon to believe, the Effect is ſtill the ſame; and he becomes chargeable with an unmanly Diſſimulation.

The Governor, not content with cenſuring the Council for their Conduct in Council, ſteps beyond his Line to beſtow his Cenſures upon them; which he does in a very illiberal Manner for their addreſſing General Gage.

There are ſeveral very exceptionable Things previous to his Obſervations on the Addreſs; which was unanimous, notwithſtanding the Governor informs your Lordſhip that Four refuſed to ſign it; for theſe Four were not preſent when it was ſettled, and Three of them who lived in the Country, and whoſe Buſineſs called them home, had never ſeen it. But with your Lordſhip's Leave we will paſs over thoſe Things and come to the Obſervations. "It is well known to your Lordſhip (ſays the Governor) that this Kind of Writing is deſigned for the People, and this is notoriouſly in the preſent Caſe." We acknowledge my Lord, that this Addreſs was deſigned for the People—the People of this Province in general, and of the Town of Boſton in particular, who we had Reaſon to think had been groſsly villified and abuſed by certain Memorials and Repreſentations ſent from hence to Adminiſtration at home, particularly with Regard to what have been called the Riots in Boſton, on the 18th of March and 10th of June 1768: And for the Good of this People it was our indiſpenſible Duty to endeavour to place thoſe Proceedings, with the Cauſe of them, in a juſt Light; and in this Way to abate the Reſentment ſuch Memorials and Repreſentations had a Tendency to excite againſt the Town and Province; and with this View, and to prevent a further Acceſſion of Troops, the Addreſs to the General was undertaken and determined on; and with no Deſign to abuſe the Commiſſioners (who are mentioned but incidentally) notwithſtanding Governor Bernard aſſures your Lordſhip this was our principal Deſign. His other Obſervations therefore, which are built upon this Suppoſition, are "like the baſeleſs Fabric of a Viſion," and which, that they might avoid retorting his unjuſt Reflections and eſpecially that we may not give your Lordſhip any unneceſſary Trouble, we ſhall take no farther Notice of. Now we have had Occaſion to mention the Riot of the 10th of June, we cannot refrain mentioning one Circumſtance concerning it, which is, that the Morning after it happened being Saturday, the Governor with the Advice of the Council appointed a Committee, of ſuch Members of the Board as were qualified to act as Juſtices of the Peace in the County of Suffolk, to make Enquiry into the particular Facts as ſoon as may be, and report to the Governor in Council, that ſo they might take proper Meaſures on ſo intereſting an Occaſion; and the Governor deſired the Committee to meet him on Monday Morning, in order with him to proceed on the Enquiry: But on that Morning inſtead of proceeding on the Enquiry, he poſtponed it, as appears by the Council's Minutes, and never after reſumed it. This ſeemed ſtrange in the Time of it, but the Reaſon appears more clearly ſince our ſeeing the printed Votes of the Houſe of Commons, wherein among the Papers on American Affairs, laid before the Houſe, there are mentioned Depoſitions relative to ſaid Riot, enclоſed to your Lordſhip in Governor Bernard's Letter dated June 14, 1768, and mentioned in the ſaid Votes.

[*To be continued.*]

WARSAW, *(in Poland) May* 16.

THE Ruſſians loſt 1500 Men, in their Attempt on Choczim; and to ſave the Remains of the Army, repaſſed the Nieſter with ſuch Precipitation, that they did not even take any Meaſures to prevent their Enemies from paſſing after them; ſo that the next Day the Turkiſh Cavalry paſſed that River, ſet fire to the Ruſſian Magazines at Zwanice and Yis, and went in Purſuit of Prince Gallitzin, who has thought proper to retire into the Heart of Poland.

TRANSYLVANIA, *(in Germany) May* 26. The Defeat of the Ruſſians near Choczim, is not the only Misfortune they have met with. We juſt now learn, that the Turks having paſſed the Nieſter, have again attacked the Ruſſians. The Affair was extremely bloody, and the Loſs on both Sides very conſiderable; but at length the Turks obtained the Victory, and the ſhattered Remains of Prince Gallitzin's Army are blocked up in ſuch a Manner that it is impoſſible for them to eſcape the Conquerors.

PARIS, *June* 16. Letters received here from Warſaw, dated the 28th Ult. contain the following Particulars:

"They write from the Frontiers of the Ukraine, that General Romanzow had attempted to take Oczakow in the ſame Manner as Prince Gallitzin wanted to have ſurprized Choczim, and that this Enterprize had not met with better Succeſs. The ſmall Ottoman Army which encamped under Oczakow repulſed the Ruſſians, and obliged them to retire with conſiderable Loſs: General Romanzow's Cavalry met with the ſame Fate as that of Prince Gallitzin, that is to ſay, that it was entirely defeated."

LONDON,

June 8, They write from Leghorn, that by the Springing of a ſecret Mine at the Entrance of a Paſs which the French were endeavouring to force from General Paoli in Corſica, Four Hundred Troops were ſuddenly deſtroyed.

The Return of the Earl of Harcourt from France, we are credibly informed, has no Relation to any Miſunderſtanding between the Two Courts.

We hear Orders have lately been received here to inſure, at a high Premium, the Merchant Ships of a certain Nation, which occaſions odd Conjectures.

June 10. On Wedneſday Night there was a Meeting of the Privy Council, and Yeſterday Morning another. The Subject of their Deliberations is ſaid to be a Change in the Government of Ireland. Lord Townſ-

hend is to be recalled; and it is said, that either Lord Sandwich or Lord Harcourt is to go there; but is not yet settled which.

The foreign Mails which arrived Yesterday, confirm the Report of the brave Paoli having obtained a compleat Victory over the French Army commanded by Count de Vaux.

Extract of a Letter from Legborn, May 19.

"On the 10th of this Month, several Skirmishes having happened between the advanced Guards of the two Armies, for some Days before, Paoli, who was entrenched with a Body of 12,000 Men, divided them into three Corps, the first of 5000, he headed himself; the second 4000, were commanded by his Brother Clement, whom he ordered to occupy the high Grounds and Woods to the Right of the Plain of Roftino; Carlo Saliceti had the Direction of the Third Corps, which was composed of 3000 Men, and possessed the left Side of the Camp; a Number of irregular Troops were also placed in Ambuscade, under the command of Rocco Serra. As the Enemy approached, the Corsicans fell on them with great Fury from the Three different Quarters, immediately putting them into great Disorder, and obliged them to make a precipitate Retreat towards Roftino, in the Road to which Rocco Serra lay with his Ambuscade, and killed great Numbers of the Fugitives. Even by the French Account they are said to have had 3000 Men killed, and a great Number taken Prisoners. The Multitude of the Wounded has filled all the Churches in Bastia. It is said Count de Vaux sent an Express to Toulon, for a fresh Reinforcement, and has been obliged to draw the Garrisons out of several Places he had taken Possession of before his Defeat, in order to preserve him from being surrounded by the Corsicans. Among the Prisoners there is an entire Corps of Rebel-natives, and a Multitude of wounded Deserters. The Remains of the French Army have spread themselves in the Neighbourhood of Roftino, but they are so closely invested that they neither retire, nor receive Succour."

Yesterday Mr. Wilkes appeared in the Court of Common-Pleas, Westminster-Hall before Lord Chief Justice Wilmot, to be charged in Execution on the Surrender of his Bail on Actions in that Court for his Debts.

Yesterday both Houses of Parliament met pursuant to their last Prorogation, and afterwards, by Virtue of a Commission from his Majesty, were further prorogued to Wednesday, the 19th of July.

Letters from Vienna, dated May 27, mention that it was reported the Grand Visir had passed the Niester at the Head of 150,000 men and had been joined by several Bodies of Confederates in Great Poland.

A Gentleman of great Veracity assures us, that the gallant Paoli, in a Letter he wrote some Time since to an English Lord, from whom he had received a considerable private Assistance, had the following Passage: "I hope, my Lord, your Fears are no other than the Fears of Humanity; nevertheless if the Mightiness of France should triumph over the Weakness of unhappy, persecuted Corsica, Britain would surely be the only Asylum the wretched Paoli could think of flying to? A Man, born in a Country, claiming and contending for Freedom, and nurtured in the God-like Principles of Freedom, must naturally wish, my Lord, to live and die in a Land of Freedom, whether the Place that gave him Birth has the Fortune to crown, or his Situation will otherwise permit him to accomplish that Wish, or not.

June 17. It is said, that the Circular Letter, sent by the Society of the Bill of Rights into different Parts of the Country, has already been attended with unexpected Success, and that there seems to be no Doubt, but they will be able to compromise the whole of Mr. Wilkes's Debts in a reasonable Time.

The Solicitor to the Committee of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights has compromised 4000l. more of Mr. Wilkes's Debts since the last Meeting of the Society.

By the Brussels Gazette, which arrived Yesterday, we are informed, by an Article from Paris, dated June 2, that a Courier had just arrived there from Corsica with an Express, containing the important News, that the French Army having, on the 12th of May, opened the Trenches, before Corte, took Possession of that Place after a stout Resistance; the Pass that led to it also having been obstinately defended. The French in this Attack acknowledged they have lost between 7 and 800 Men, and that 60 of their Officers were killed and wounded; they make the Loss of the Corsicans amount to 1200 killed, and pretend to have taken 300 Prisoners, and that Paoli has been forced to seek Refuge in accessible Mountains.

It is suspected that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland is sailed for North-America.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, June 5.

"In Consequence of the Arrival of a Courier from Corsica, Billets had been distributed on all Sides, containing an Account of the Entry of our Troops into Corte. But according to Letters received since, from the Head Quarters of our Army there, dated May 12, they only reckoned to arrive on the 21st or 22d, in that Town. The Corsicans even appear not to be inclined to make any Resistance seeing they retire as fast as we advance. We have daily had slight Actions with them, the Result of which has been the Surrender of several Villages. Roads have been opened, which render the Communications with our last Conquests convenient for all Sorts of Carriages; but nothing considerable has passed since the Affair of the 8th, in which our Troops displayed great Marks of Valour. A Corporal, and two Grenadiers, of the Regiment of Champagne, attacked several times 40 Corsicans. One of the Grenadiers being slain, and the other wounded, the Corporal, who now was alone, killed 11 of the Enemy with his Bayonet, and then made his Escape. The Count de Vaux made him dine with him, and has declared publicly, that he will not suffer so brave an Action to pass without Reward. By the taking of Pietralba on the 10th, we have easy Access into Balagna. We can likewise penetrate into the Pieve of Roftino, which is at present without any Defence. The Exchange of Prisoners was made on the 11th. Ours, to the Number of about 230, are gone to Bastia. The Inhabitants who had abandoned their Villages are returned to make their Submission."——*Brussels Gazette.*

Extract of a Letter from Legborn, June 6.

"It is this Moment given out, that the Troops under Count de Vaux having attacked those under General Paoli, the former were defeated, with the Loss of a great Number of Men, among whom they reckon Forty Officers. This is all we have as yet heard of this Action."

Triennial Parliaments, is now become the patriotic Toast at both Ends of the Town.

It is currently reported, that Advice has been received of the Death of the last new-elected Pope, who had assumed the Name of Clement XIV.

A Scheme of Poisoning is said to have been discovered at Rome, which is likely to be attended with very troublesome Consequences.

June 24. On Tuesday last the Fleet under the Command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, passed by Plymouth, and was joined from that Port by the Fly Sloop of War.

Four Frigates more are ordered to be got ready with all Expedition to join the Squadron commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, Rear Admiral of the Blue. The Destination of this Fleet has occasioned much Speculation.

It is said that one of the Candidates for the Sheriffalty of this City has been offered a Peerage to decline, which he nobly refused.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Paris, who had intended to have made a Campaign in Corsica, June 14, 1769.

"The fatal Blow given to the expiring Liberty of the brave Corsicans, has induced me to change my Resolution, for their Situation is such that my poor Services cannot possibly be of Use. The Head Quarters of M. de Vaux, the French General, is actually at Corte: In forcing a Defile the French lost 800 Soldiers, and 60 Officers. Paoli very narrowly escaped being made a Prisoner; his Hat was taken, and the Cockade which he wore is sent to M. de Duc de Choiseul, who received it with the greatest Air of Triumph.——Are not the Inferences very clear how the Head would have been disposed of had it unhappily accompanied the Hat.—A War in the East-Indies is spoke of with the greatest Confidence. The French have already upwards of 3000 Troops on the Isle de Bourbon; and as a Prologue to some Enterprise, they are actually augmenting their Troops at home."

June 27. At the Court of Aldermen at Guildhall on Saturday last, when the Petition had been read a Second Time, with some Alterations, and unanimously approved of, Sir Robert Ladbroke came forward, and told the Gentlemen of the Livery, "That he not only assented to presenting it, but thought it his Duty." Alderman Beckford being next, addressed them, by assuring them, "That he was ever at the Service of the Livery of London; that in Regard to giving the Petition, it was a Request that made him happy, as it agreed entirely with his own Opinion; and that with respect to Particulars of the Petition now read, (as far as he could judge from Twice hearing it) he knew most, if not all of them, to be Fact, and concluded by referring to his Conscience for the Uprightness of his Intentions."

Mr. Alderman Trecothick next spoke to the same Effect, and said "he was happy in attending his Brother Members on this Occasion."

A Motion was then made, and universally approved of, to return Thanks to the Lord Mayor for his great Candour and Impartiality on this Occasion; which his Lordship afterwards very politely thanked them for, by assuring them, that he would, to the best of his Power, finish as he had begun his Office, with Justice and Impartiality.

As the Aldermen came in to the Council-Chamber, such of them as voted against Sir Matthew Blakiston's Resignation, were hissed as they passed through, and likewise when they went to the Hustings.

A Correspondent informs us, that the Petition will be attended by a select Number of the Livery, in their Livery Gowns, who will be stiled the Grand Inquest of the City of London;—and not improperly, (continues he) as the Subject of their present Complaints is the bad Measures of the M——y, whose Weight has been on the Decrease for some Time.

The cold Collation given by Alderman Townsend, at the London Tavern on Friday Night, was extremely elegant; near 600 Gentlemen attended, 532 of whom sat down to Supper, 230 Wax Tapers were lighted up, many patriotic and constitutional Toasts were drank, but that most applauded, was "Alderman Wilkes, and the Laws of the Land."

It is said that a certain City Officer has this Day refused to sign the Petition of the Livery of this City.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Corfica, May 29.

"General Paoli is at present in the Pieve of Vivario, where M. Abatucci hath joined his Corps to that of the Chief. It is said that a Body of about 4000 French Troops lately attacked the Two Corps at Vivario, and after a sharp Combat, which lasted several Hours, the French Troops retired with considerable Loss. Our General is very unjustly accused by some of his Enemies of wanting Courage; but we are well acquainted with his Bravery, and cannot reproach him of having avoided any Opportunity of signalizing himself; we are convinced of his Military Skill and Prudence; and he is likewise endowed with many other commendable Qualities. Clement Paoli, his Brother, sustains himself still in the Plain of Niolo; but he must yield at last. M. Gaffori, Lieut. General who was at Corte, has submitted to the French, and it is apparent that we shall all share the same Fate."

There are few Places of the Island that have not submitted to the French Arms; Carlo Saliceti still holds out, but as a Reward of Fifty Louis D'ors has been set on his Head, it is not doubted but he will soon be taken. The Sum of 2000 Livres are said to be offered to any one who takes Paoli, or gives Information of the Place where he may be found.

June 28. On Monday last a very numerous and respectable Body of Freeholders of the County of Surry met at Epsom, in Pursuance of an Advertisement in the Public Papers for that Purpose. About Half past one, the Business of the Day was opened (in the Garden belonging to the Assembly-House) by the Hon. Mr. King, who was appointed Chairman. The principal Speakers were Sir Joseph Mawbey, Sir George Colebrooke, Sir —— Clayton, Mr. Webb, jun. Mr. Crespigny, Mr. Evelyn, Dr. Allen, the Rev. Mr. Horne, &c.

The Subject of the Meeting was to consider of the most proper Steps to be taken in the present critical Situation of Affairs. Several of the Gentlemen were for giving Instructions to their Representatives, to endeavour to obtain a Redress of those Grievances, which not only that Country, but the whole Nation at this Time loudly complain of, and particularly respecting the late unprecedented Infringement (as they call it) of the right of Election, whereby a Gentleman, with only 299 Votes, had been suffered to take a Seat in the House of Commons against a Majority of 1565 legal Freeholders. Many and strong Objections were made to the Proposal of instructing their Representatives; and it was at Length agreed to present an humble and dutiful Petition to the King, complaining of the many Grievances his Majesty's most loyal Subjects at this Time labour under, by the artful and arbitrary Measures adopted by his present Ministers, against the Liberties of the Subject, and Peace and Happiness of his Majesty's Reign, at the same Time imploring his Royal Protection, and entreating his Majesty to remove such Men from his Presence, as the only Means of restoring Tranquility to his distracted Dominions, &c.

We hear from Amsterdam, that a Number of Corsican Families had just arrived in the Texel, on board several Dutch Merchantmen from the Mediterranean.

Never was the ministerial Party so much alarmed as at present, their Agents are grown quite desperate and openly talk of nothing else but dragooning the good People of England into better Manners! alas! Little do they know the natural Character of Englishmen. A Child of Five Years old, as we see at the Hay-Market, may lead them; but the D—l in H—ll, with Fire in one Hand, and Faggot in the other, cannot drive them.

The Pembroke Man of War, Capt. Durell, is under sailing Orders to join the Duke of Cumberland in the Mediterranean.

BOSTON, *August* 14.

The Parliament, it is said, will not sit to do Business until November; when the Duties on Paper, Glass, and Painters Colours, would be taken off, but it was thought that the Duty on Tea would remain, and no other Acts repealed.

Besides the Copies of Governor Bernard's Letters come over, by Capt. Scott, we hear, there are also come over, by the same Opportunity, Copies of Letters from General Gage, Commodore Hood, Col. Dalrymple, Commodore Smith, Collector Harrison, and Comptroller Hollowell. Likewise Copies of several Memorials transmitted home by the Hon. the Commissioners of the Customs—The whole if printed, it is said, will make 140 Pages in Folio.

ANNAPOLIS, *August* 31.

Since Saturday last hath been seen here a Comet rising in the Eastern Hemisphere, not hitherto taken Notice of: On Tuesday Night it was observed at 12 o'Clock, to be about 30 Degrees above the Horizon; its Place some what below and to the Southward of the Seven Stars, directing its Course Westward: The Comet itself altho' visibly of the greatest Magnitude, doth not appear very Luminous as yet; its Tail expands itself nigh 40 Degrees, is clearly visible, but not very bright.

As there has been lately passed some Eight Dollar Bills, supposed to have been made by the late *Dupriest*, in Imitation of the Bills of Credit of this Province, tho' very badly executed——the Public are desired to beware of Counterfeits.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Prince-George's County, *August* 26, 1769.

MR. TYLER, in your Paper of the 27th of *July* last, having endeavour'd to injure my Character, by misrepresenting several Transactions in which I have been concern'd, I beg you will indulge me with the Publication of the following true State of the Facts, on which he hath endeavour'd to found so severe a Charge against me.

Some Years ago I was informed by different Persons, that Mr. Tyler, then one of the Magistrates for this County, had behaved at *Piscataway*, during the Time of the Races there, in so scandalous and indecent a Manner, that I thought I could not avoid taking Cognizance of his Conduct, this induced me to send for and examine Mr. *Francis King* of this County, and Mr. *Jonathan Selman* of *Anne-Arundel* County, both of them Men of undoubted Veracity and good Reputation, and who, according to the Information I had received, were present when Mr. Tyler's Behaviour had given such general Offence: After examining these Gentlemen, I thought it my Duty to take their Depositions, and lay them before the Governor, which I did accordingly, and at the same Time informed his Excellency, that, as it appear'd Mr. Tyler had been drinking very hard, it was my Opinion his Misconduct was principally owing to the Effects of the Liquor. A short Time after this, Mr. Tyler, in Company with Mr. *Bradley*, came to my House, and in speaking on the Subject, expressed his Concern at the Measures I had taken, and wished that his Behaviour on that Occasion, might be forgotten; I assured him that I had made the Enquiry, merely because I thought it my Duty as a Provincial Magistrate, so to do; I likewise told him, that if he was desirous to have the Affair soon forgot, I apprehended the most effectual Step he could take for that Purpose, would be to decline standing a Candidate, as otherwise, the Transaction would probably be more generally the Topic of Conversation, and perhaps urged against him at the Election; I also recommended to him, as he was in the

Commission of the Peace, to wait on the GOVERNOR, and apologize to him for his Conduct, at the same Time informing him, in a friendly Manner, that, if it was inconvenient for him to go to *Annapolis* for this Purpose, I expected his Excellency at my House in a short Time, and that I wou'd give him Notice when he came, and if agreeable to Mr. TYLER, he might wait on him there; accordingly on the GOVERNOR's Arrival, I acquainted Mr. *Bradley* (Mr. TYLER's Wife's Father) therewith, but Mr. TYLER declined accepting the Invitation. Much about this Time, at the Request of Mr. TYLER, I took the Depositions of Mr. *Belt*, and Mr. *Beale*, in Extenuation of his Conduct, with an Intent of laying them before the GOVERNOR, as Mr. TYLER desired, but it not being convenient for me to go to *Annapolis* at this Time, and Mr. *Key*, then Attorney-General, happening to pass through *Marlborough* in his Way thither, I delivered these Depositions to him, and had his Assurance of waiting on the GOVERNOR with them, immediately on his Arrival in Town: In full Confidence that he had complied with his Promise, I never enquired further about them, nor did I ever hear they were not delivered, until Mr. TYLER's Publication taxed me with intentionally suppressing them *.

MY Acquaintance with Mr. TYLER was very slight, before he married into a worthy Family in my Neighbourhood, with which I have always held a friendly Correspondence: What Inducements he had to form Expectations of my promoting his Election, I know not, but I am confident he had no room from any Professions of mine, to expect my Vote on that Occasion; I have revolv'd the Matter over and over, and I cannot recollect my having either said or done any Thing, from whence it could be reasonably concluded that I wish'd he shou'd succeed: The Fact is, my Vote went with my Judgment, which unluckily was not in his Favour.

THE Transaction, said by Mr. TYLER to have happened at the Close of a *November* Court, altho' egregiously misrepresented, is of too trifling and ridiculous a Nature to merit the least Notice, those Gentlemen who were present (some of whom remember what past) can best determine which of us deserved Censure the least.

WHEN a Paper sign'd A CASUIST appeared in your GAZETTE, it never occurr'd to me, that the Reflections contain'd in that Piece, were aim'd at my Character; and when a Gentleman, some Weeks after its Publication, inform'd me it was intended for me, I cou'd scarcely believe it possible that any Person would raise so idle a Report, or that it wou'd find any Countenance or Credit amongst such, whose Opinion I wish'd to stand well in, and therefore, conscious of my Innocence, I determined to take no Notice of it; but as Mr. TYLER desires to be satisfied concerning this Tranfaction, altho' his Queries are not entitled to so much Complaisance from me, and that the Public may be fully informed, take the following Account of this most wonderful Story.

IN the Month of *April* 1767, being at Mr. *James John Mackall's*, of *Calvert* County, he made me a Present of a Half-blooded Ram Lamb, and proposed my sending to his Plantation on *Patuxent* River, the *August* following, where it should be ready for my Messenger, with one for Mr. *Basil Waring*, of which I was to take Choice, at Mr. *Mackall's* Desire; Accordingly, about the Time agreed on, I engaged a Waterman to go to Mr. *Mackall's* Plantation for the Lambs, and bring them to *Marlborough*; on his Return, he brought only one Lamb, which seem'd in Size and Quality inferior to what I expected; he likewise deliver'd me a Message from the Overseer, that Mr. *Mackall* had sent Two Lambs there for me, but he believ'd One of them had been either kill'd or stolen, for he cou'd not find it; I gave Mr. *Mackall* immediate Notice of my Disappointment, in Consequence of which, he soon sent me another Lamb, apparently much better: The last came with others, for Gentlemen in this Neighbourhood. About the same Time Mr. *William Digges*, of *Patuxunark*, sent also to my House, Two Half-blooded Ram Lambs, descended from Mr. *Mackall's* Ram, and consequently of the same Blood with those Mr. *Mackall* had sent, one of them intended a Present to Mr. *Carroll*, of *Elk-Ridge*, the other for myself: I took the first Opportunity of acquainting Mr. *Waring* and Mr. *Carroll*, of the Arrival of these Lambs, where they were put, and desiring these Gentlemen to send for them; in the mean Time these Four Lambs as they arrived, were sent to my Plantation, and put under the Care of a Negro Man, who has at some Times been my Overseer there, and, tho' not so at that Time, as to the Crop, yet then, and long has had, the Charge and Management of my Sheep: I likewise had every other Ram at the Plantation cut, except Two young Ones, which I had promised, and afterwards sent to Two of my Neighbours. I gave Directions to my Negro Man, that, if either Mr. *Waring*, or Mr. *Carroll*, should send for their Lambs during my Absence from home, as I had a Right of Choice, he shou'd keep the best of Mr. *Mackall's* Lambs for the Use of the Plantation, and deliver the other to Mr. *Waring's* Messenger, and one of those that came from Mr. *Digges's*, to Mr. *Carroll's*.——Whilst I was abroad on the Circuit, these Gentlemen sent for their Lambs, and on my Return, the Negro Fellow assured me he had delivered them according to my Instructions; and I entertain not the least Doubt, but that he actually did so: But supposing that he did deliver to Mr. *Waring's* Messenger One of the Lambs that came from Mr. *Digges's*, instead of that which was intended for him by Mr. *Mackall*, as is suggested by Mr. TYLER, and the CASUIST, in what other Light can it be viewed, than as a Mistake of the Negro? Especially if it is consider'd that I could not have the least Inducement to keep both the Lambs that came from Mr. *Mackall*, even presuming me to be void of every Principle of common Honesty, as one Ram was sufficient for my Flock of Ewes: Had I thought otherwise, I was well satisfied, on the least Application to Mr. *Mackall*, I could have had another, and at that very Time, had his Promise of a much finer Lamb than either of the Two, which Lamb he hath since been kind enough to send me.

THE Necessity I have been reduced to, of defending my Reputation, must plead my Excuse for troubling the Public, with such a long Detail of trifling Incidents respecting myself. To its impartial Tribunal I shall chearfully submit, and conclude, with solemnly declaring that every Fact asserted in this Publication, is to the best of my Recollection and Belief, true; and, that in taking the Depositions against Mr. TYLER, I was influenced by no Motives of Prejudice, or Ill-Will to him, but solely by a Sense of my Duty. I am,

Your humble Servant.

J. HEPBURN.

* *Since my sending this Paper to the Press, I am informed from good Authority, that Mr. Belt, and Mr. Beale's Depositions, which Mr. TYLER said he knew the World believes I had maliciously suppressed, are now in the Possession of our late Governor.*

August 25, 1769.

WANTED,

A MATE for a Brig bound to *Lisbon*, any Person that comes well recommended may meet with a Birth, by applying to the Subscriber living in *Charles* County.

(w2) JOHN HANSON, junr.

August 26, 1769.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, will be SOLD *by the Subscriber, on Monday the* 18th *of* September *next,*

TWO Negroes, Three Mullatto indented Servants, sundry Houshold Goods and Stock, for the Use of the Creditors of *William Jordan*.

JOHN EDEN.

To be SOLD, *at* PUBLIC VENDUE, *on the* 18th *Day of* September *next, at the Subscriber's Plantation, on* Elk-Ridge, *near Mr.* John Dorsey's, *Son of* Michael,

SEVERAL Negroes and Stock; the Crops of Corn and Tobacco growing on the Premises, with the Plantation Utensils and Houshold Stuff. And on the 3d Day of *October* will be exposed to Public Sale, the Subscriber's Dwelling Plantation, lying on the Main-Road leading from *Landis-Town* to *Queen-Anne*, containing by Measuration, nearly or about 130 Acres of valuable Land, whereon is a new Dwelling-House, 28 Feet by 26, has Three Rooms on the lower Floor with a Fire Place in each, Meat-House, Milk-House, and Kitchen with a Stack of Chimmies to it, Negro Quarter, Corn-House, Stable, Tobacco-House and some other Improvements; Six Acres of mowable Meadow, and Twenty more may be made with little Expence: And on the same Day will be sold, several Negroes, Men, Women and Children, amongst which is a valuable House-Wench.——Also sundry Stock, such as black Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Horses, amongst which are several valuable Draught Horses. Likewise his Houshold Furniture and Goods. The Land and Negroes will be sold for Sterling Cash, or Bills of Exchange, with an Indorsor if required. The Stock and Houshold Furniture will be sold for running Current Cash. Any Person inclinable to purchase the Land, may view the same, and know the Title before the Day of Sale, by applying to

(w5) JOHN HAMS, jun.

Pursuant to the Last Will and Testament of Robert Gilcresh, *late of* Baltimore *County, deceased, will be sold by the Subscribers, at Public Vendue, on Friday the* 29th *of next* September, *at* Ambrose Geoghegan's *Tavern, in* Baltimore-Town,

ABOUT 300 Acres of LAND, Part of a Tract of Land, called *Upper-Marlborough*, situate and lying in *Baltimore* County, on the Heads of *Morgan's* and the *Piny* Runs, and on the Road leading from *Baltimore-Town* to *Frederick-Town*, and at the Distance of about 12 Miles from *Baltimore-Town*. This Land is very suitable for Tobacco or Farming, being well watered and much Meadow Ground may be made on it: Added to this, there is a very extensive Range. The Land may be divided or sold together, as it may suit those that have a Mind to bid. The Title is indisputable, and the Terms will be made known on the Day of Sale. Those that have a Mind to view the Land before the Day of Sale, may apply to *Ambrose Geoghegan*, or to *Caleb Hobbs*, both of whom live in that Neighbourhood, and will conduct them over the Land. (4w)

HELEN GILCRESH, *Executrix of* Robert Gilcresh.
JAMES GILCRESH, *Heir at Law to* Robert Gilcresh.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by an Act of Assembly of the Province of *Maryland*, to survey and lay out in *Baltimore-Town*, several Pieces of low marshy Land into Lots, Streets, Lanes and Alleys, having carefully surveyed the same, and laid it out in the most convenient Manner, according to the Directions of the said Act, hereby give public Notice, that on Wednesday the 15th Day of *November* next, there will be sold, by Public Vendue, at the House of *Jacob Myers*, in *Baltimore-Town*, sundry Lots of the said Land, the Proprietors thereof not having complied with the Directions of the said Act of Assembly.

Signed per Order of the Commissioners,

WILLIAM AISQUITH, Clerk.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

To begin on THURSDAY, *October* 24.

FIFTY GUINEAS, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding; 4 Years old carrying 7 Stone, 5 Years old 7 Stone 10 Pounds, 6 Years old 8 Stone 7 Pounds, and aged Nine Stone. Heats 3 Miles each.

WEDNESDAY, *October* 25.

FIFTY POUNDS Currency, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, carrying 10 Stone. Heats 3 Miles each.

THURSDAY, *October* 26.

THE LADIES PURSE, to be made up FIFTY POUNDS Currency, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying Weight, according to the Articles of Give-and-Take Rules. Heats 3 Miles each.

SUBSCRIBERS of Three Pounds or upwards, to pay Two Pounds Entrance, Non-Subscribers Five Pounds for any Plate.——The Winner each Day, to pay Twenty Shillings for Weights and Scales.——If any Disputes arise, they are to be determined finally by the Judges, who may put off each Day's Sport to the next fair Day, if the Weather is bad.

THE Horses, &c. to enter at the COFFEE-HOUSE, in *Annapolis*, on Saturday *October* 21, between the Hours of 9 and 12 in the Morning, or 4 and 7 in the Afternoon, and at the same Time certify their Age, and be measured for the Thursdays Purse. Horses entered at the Post, to pay double Entrance Money.

CHARLES-TOWN RACES.

ON Monday the 16th of *October* next, will be run for, over the Course at *Charles-Town*, a PURSE of TWENTY PISTOLES, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, the best of the Two Mile Heats, Weight for Blood and Age, agreeable to the *Philadelphia* Rules.——On Tuesday, a PURSE of TEN POUNDS, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, the best of the Two Mile Heats, the winning Horse the preceding Day excepted. Three Horses to start or no Race. Proper Judges to be appointed. To be entered the Saturday before, with Mr. *Thomas Elliott*, paying Four Dollars Entrance for the Twenty Pistoles, and Two Dollars for the Ten Pounds, or double at the Post.

Hungers-River, August 22, 1769.

THE Subscriber's Sloop will sail about the 12th or 15th of *September* for *Philadelphia*: Those who will please to favour him with back Freight, will much oblige,

Their humble Servant,

JOHN BENNETT.

Annapolis, August 22, 1769.

JOHN HEPBURN,

BARBER *and* PERUKE-MAKER, *from Captain* James Reith's,

HAVING supplied himself with a good Assortment of fresh Hair and other Materials, has set up in the Shop lately occupied by Mr. *William Simpson*. He dresses Ladies and Gentlemen after the newest Taste, and makes all Sorts of Ladies Tates, Curls, Fillets, &c. in the most fashionable Manner, and sells at the most reasonable Rates.——Those Ladies and Gentlemen who please to favour him with their Custom, may depend on being served with the greatest Dispatch and Regularity, by

(6w) *Their humble Servant*

JOHN HEPBURN.

N. B. The best Price given for all Sorts of Raw Hair.

Swamp, August 22, 1768.

THIS is to inform the Public, that the Tanning and Currying Business is carried on by the Subscribers as usual, where Gentlemen and others, who are pleased to favour them with their Custom, may depend on having their Work done in the most complete Manner, by

(w3) JOHN and BENJAMIN NORMAN.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant Man named ANTHONY CAYTON, or KURTON, a Taylor by Trade, about 6 Feet high, pretty lusty, a very fair Skin, his Face and Hands much freckled, short Hair of a deep red or Carrot colour, drawling Voice, a very remarkable wide Mouth, thick red Lips, and has had a small Cut over his Left Eye, and it is bruised and black under it: His Apparel when he went away, was a light colour'd Cloth Coat and Breeches, red Jacket, good Shoes and Stockings, and Hat. RICHARD LEE.

N. B. 'Tis supposed he has other Clothes with him, and therefore may change his Apparel; likewise supposed there went away with him, a Convict Servant Woman, named *Margaret Flannakin*, belonging to Mr. *George Smoot* of *Charles* County.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *Marsereck-Creek* Settlement, in *York* County, about the 20th of *July* last, a yellow Negro Fellow, about 18 Years of Age, and it is thought he is near *Annapolis*: Had on, when he went away, a coarse homespun Shirt, Tow Trousers, short Jacket, and 'tis supposed he has stole other Cloaths and changed his Dress. Whoever takes up said Slave, and brings him home, or to Mr. *Thomas Rutland* near *Annapolis*, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

(w3) HUGH SCOTT.

To be SOLD, *by the* SUBSCRIBER,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, containing 230 Acres, lying in *Prince-George's* County, and situated near *Blandensburg*, on the Main Road from thence to *Annapolis*. The Soil is rich, well watered and full of Timber. The Title is indisputable.

(3w) JEREMIAH BELT.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, living near *Wye* River, on the 4th of *August*, a roan HORSE, about 14 Hands high, branded on one of his Shoulders, and on the Neck under his Mane, IF. He is a natural Pacer, and has one white hind Foot.——Whoever secures the said Horse, so that the Owner may get him again, shall receive a Reward of Twenty Shillings, paid by

JACOB FRANKLIN, jun.

RAN away from the Plantation of WALTER DULANY, Esq; in the Fork of *Gunpowder*, on the 21st of this Inſtant, Two *Welſh* Convict Servant Men, *viz.*

WILLIAM VOICE, a Plaſterer by Trade, about 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a ſwarthy Complexion, has a Mole on his right Cheek, black Eyes, ſome Scars on his Face, on his right Arm the Repreſentation of a Crucifix, with the Figures 1760, and the Two firſt Letters of his Name, put on with *Indian* Ink: Had on, and took with him, a *Dutch* Cap, a Buff coloured Cloth Upper Jacket, with round top'd yellow Metal Buttons, a light coloured brown Under ditto, a fine Linen Shirt, much patched, a coarſe Linen one, much wore, a Pair of Oſnabrig Trouſers, a Pair of worn white Yarn Stockings, a Pair of turn'd Pumps, almoſt new, and carved yellow Buckles; he took with him Two plaſtering Trowels, and One Maſon's ditto, with a Lathing Hammer; he is an inſinuating fair ſpoken Fellow, when ſober, but when drunk, (which he will be if he can get Liquor) is impudent, noiſy, and turbulent.

HENRY GREEFES, about 40 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, of a rediſh Complexion, is a ſlow ſpoken Fellow, and ſometimes ſtammers in his Speech: Had on, and took with him, a Caſtor Hat, a dark coloured gray Coat, almoſt black, a Thickſet Jacket, a new Oſnabrig Shirt, a Linen ditto which has been wore, a Pair of Hempen Roll Trouſers, old Buckſkin Breeches, ribb'd gray Yarn Stockings, and new Shoes.

N. B. They ſtole a Pair of plain Silver Sleeve Buttons, a Pair of carved plate Buckles, an *Indian* Blanket, Two Bridles, and will probably ſteal Two Horſes. *William Voice* has a forged Paſs, by which he will endeavour to paſs for a free Man, by the Name of *William Brown*. Whoever takes up the ſaid Runaways, and delivers them to the Subſcriber, or ſecures them in any Jail, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS Reward for each.

(tf) THOMAS CHISHOLM.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living near *Hobb's-Hole* in *Virginia*, a Mulatto Man, named JOE, he is of a middle Size, and a genteel active Fellow, has been always kept as a Gentleman's waiting Man, his Hair comb'd very nicely, can write a tolerable good Hand, and as he was ſeen coming through *Maryland* to *Annapolis*, ſhowed a Paſs, which I ſuppoſe he wrote himſelf: He ſtole and rode away, a brown blooded Mare, branded RWC in a Piece, has a large Bundle of Cloaths and other Things with him; he told ſeveral Perſons on the Road, that he belonged to Colonel *Byrd*, and was going to *Philadelphia* on Buſineſs, he paſs'd the Ferry at *South-River*, on Thurſday the Tenth of *Auguſt*, in his Way to *Annapolis*: Had on, a Suit of light Cloaths, trimed with Livery Lace, his Hat had a Silver Button and Loop to it, and I think a Silver Band, but probably he will change his Dreſs at Times, as he had many other Cloaths with him: Particularly, a blue over Coat, brown Fuſtian Coat and Breeches, Leather Breeches, a Lead colour'd Cloth Coat and Veſt, with Metal Buttons, Silver lac'd Hat, ſeveral Summer Veſts, white Shirts and Stockings, of which ſome are Silk. The Mare he rode, trots very light, about Eight Years old, Thirteen Hands and an Half high.——It's very probable he will endeavour to get on board ſome Veſſel, to make his eſcape to *Britain*, as he has declared at ſome Places on the Road, he was a Freeman and intended for *London*; therefore all Maſters of Veſſels are deſired to take Notice of this Advertiſement, and have the ſaid Runaway ſecured. I will pay Five Pounds Reward, for taking up, and ſecuring the Slave and Mare, upon having Notice thereof by the Poſt; or if any Perſon will bring them to me, he ſhall be paid the Reward, with reaſonable Satisfaction for their Trouble and Expences, paid by

(tf) WILLIAM ROANE.

Kent County, *Auguſt* 6, 1769.

THE Subſcriber hereby informs the Public, that he is now in complete Order for keeping Ferry, from *Rock-Hall-Whitehouſe* to *Annapolis*, *Baltimore-Town*, or elſewhere. He has Two of the completeſt large new deck'd Boats belonging to the Bay, for that Buſineſs, with good able experienced Hands; and, as he keeps clean Beds, with the beſt Entertainment, and carries Paſſengers at cheaper Rates than any other in that Buſineſs, he hopes Gentlemen Paſſengers will be inclined to favour him with their Cuſtom.——Mondays and Tueſdays are his Packet Days from *Rock-Hall* to *Annapolis*, and back to *Rock-Hall*. Subſcriptions are taken at the cheapeſt Rates. Quick Diſpatch and civil Uſage will be given to all, by

Their humble Servant,

JAMES HODGES.

Auguſt 1, 1769.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living at *Port-Tobacco* in *Charles* County, an indented Servant Man, named ALEXANDER SCOTT, born in *Scotland*, he is remarkable little, a well made Fellow, about 30 Years of Age, has a round Face, fair Complexion, grey Eyes, light brown Hair, cut ſhort and curls, and he is pitted with the Small-Pox: Had on, when he went away, a redish mixture Superfine Broad-Cloth Coat, the Button-Holes and Edges on each Side are bound with Worſted Binding much faded, a ſtriped flower'd Cotton Waiſtcoat, has a Straw colour'd Ground, with purple, red and black ſmall running Flowers, white Shirt, yellow and white Silk Handkerchief round his Neck, brown Linen Breeches, white Thread Stockings, and *Engliſh* Shoes tied with Strings. It is imagined that the ſaid Servant has made for *Baltimore* or *Penſylvania*, he ſerved his Time ſome Years ago, as an indented Servant with Mr. *Grub* a Farmer, who keeps a Merchant-Mill in *Penſylvania*, which he ſays lives near the Lines of *Maryland*, and not far from *Baltimore*.

Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and brings him home, ſhall receive Five Pounds (including what the Law allows) paid by JOSEPH ADERTON.

N. B. The ſaid Servant is a good Farmer.

Upper-Marlborough, July 23, 1769.

THE Subſcriber intends to depart for *England*, in the firſt Ship that ſails in *September* next, he therefore prays all Perſons who had Dealings with him at the above Place, with Mr. *Edward Boteler*, at *Nottingham*, and with Mr. *Samuel Hepburn*, at *Marlborough*, on Account of Mr. *James Ruſſell*, of *London*, to pay their reſpective Balances in Caſh, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco.——He will allow the Market Price for Tobacco in Diſcharge of any Debts at each Place; and ſuch Perſons as cannot pay by *Prince-George's Auguſt* Court, will, he hopes, ſettle their Accounts with him, and give their Bonds, or Notes of Hand, in which the Time allowed for Payment ſhall be as long as can be reaſonably expected. He hopes every Perſon concerned will ſee the Propriety of ſettling their Accounts with him, and aſcertaining the reſpective Balances due to his Employer, before he leaves the Country. Thoſe who do not comply with the above Requeſt, he thinks, will have no Reaſon to be offended, if their Accounts are put into the Hands of a Lawyer. Thoſe who have Claims againſt the above Concerns, will of Courſe bring them in.

(w6) CHRISTOPHER RICHMOND.

Auguſt 7, 1769.

RAN away from the Subſcribers, living in *Baltimore* County, in *Maryland*, on Monday the 31ſt of *July* laſt, a Servant Man, named THOMAS MOORE, a Tailor by Trade, about 27 Years of Age, a young Look, born in *Coventry* in *Great Britain*, ſpeaks plain *Engliſh*, but ſomething louder than common in his ordinary Diſcourſe; he is ſtim made, about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high—belonged to ſome Regiment of Soldiers in 1766, and came into this Country from *Dublin*, in the Year 1767, for ſome Miſdemeanor whilſt in the Army—He has been ſeverely whipt, which appears on his Back now in Scars, is a good Workman at his Trade, and is very fond of Dreſs, has good Cloaths with him, and don't appear any way like a Servant; he wears a Stuff colour'd Cloth Coat, lined with white Tammy or Shalloon, with Pinchback Buttons, Linen or Nankeen Jacket, and white Ruſſia Drab or Nankeen Breeches, with Oſnabrig and ſtrip'd Trouſers, white and Check Shirts, Caſtor Hat, and may have many other Cloaths, whereby he may Change his Dreſs, being much given to ſhow in that Way, wears his Hair, and generally ties it behind with a Ribbon; he walks ſtraight and well, and is much given to ſtrong Drink. It's thought he will direct his Courſe to the Northward, as he pretended ſince in this Country, when free, he would go to a Brother in *New-York* Government.

Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and delivers him to the Subſcribers, or confines him in any Jail, that he may be had again, ſhall receive Ten Pounds Reward, and if brought home, reaſonable Charges, paid by

AQUILA HALL, and AMOS GARRETT.

N. B. The ſaid Servant took ſeveral Cloaths with him, which he had not finiſhed, in particular, one Piece of Nankeen. He had Money with him, and probably may ſell the unfiniſhed Cloaths to raiſe more. (4w)

Annapolis, Auguſt 2, 1769.

THERE are in the Subſcriber's Warehouſe, a Trunk, Box, and a Bundle of Bed-Cloaths, which are directed for Mr. *John Lewrie*, to the Care of Mr. *Dalton, Rathbourn*. They came from *England*, in Captain *William Hambleton's* Ship, in 1767. The Owner may have them, on paying Charges, by applying to

SAMUEL MIDDLETON.

July 24, 1769.

RAN away laſt Night, from the *Patuxent* Iron-Works, the Two following Convict Servant Men, *viz.* JOHN HILL an *Engliſhman*, about Thirty, or Thirty-five Years of Age, dark Complexion, and wears his own ſhort black Hair; he is about Five Feet Nine or Ten Inches high: Had on, when he went away, an Oſnabrig Shirt, Crocus Trouſers, old Cotton Jacket, old Felt Hat, and old Shoes.

JOHN SMITH, a *Scotſman*, about Twenty-five Years of Age, Five Feet Nine or Ten Inches high, of a very dark Complexion, and is cloath'd in the ſame Manner as *Hill*.——Whoever takes up the ſaid Servants, ſhall receive for delivering them, if taken Twenty Miles from home, Thirty Shillings, and if Fifty Miles or out of the Province, Fifty Shillings for each (including what the Law allows) paid by

(tf) THO. SAML. & JOHN SNOWDEN.

Piſcataway, April 15, 1769.

To be SOLD, in large or ſmall Quantities, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in *Frederick* County, between the Small and Large *Tuſcarora* Creeks, containing about 1500 Acres, called CALEDONIA. Likewiſe one other Tract, adjoining, called HAWKINS's RICH LAND, containing about 450 Acres. The Soil is rich, and the Land is level as common in that Part of the Country, is well watered, and has ſeveral ſmall Plantations on it.——The Purchaſer or Purchaſers, may have 3 or 4 Years Credit, on paying One Third of the Purchaſe-Money down, and giving Bond with Security, for the Remainder. For further Particulars apply to Mr. *Charles Beatty*, in *Frederick-Town*, or

(tf) GEO. FRA. HAWKINS.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in *Annapolis*, an indented Servant, named JOHN BURRAGE, by Trade a Clock and Watch-maker, born in the Weſt of *England*, about Five Feet Eleven Inches high, of a dark Complexion, mark'd much with the Small-Pox, and has ſhort black Hair: Had on, and took with him, a Drab Colour Surtout Coat, cut ſhort, Check Shirt, ſtriped Linen Trouſers, Caſtor Hat, and Country made Shoes.——Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, and delivers him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Five Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

FRANCES KNAPP.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Iſabella, *Capt.* Spencer, *from* Briſtol, *and to be* SOLD, *by Wholeſale*,

A PARCEL of well aſſorted GOODS, about £.1500 Sterling prime Coſt. For Terms apply to Mr. *John Brice*, *Annapolis*, Meſſrs. *Smyth* and *Sudler*, *Cheſter-Town*, or

(tf) JAMES CHESTON.

June 25, 1769.

THE FULLING-MILL at the Mouth of *Patuxent* River, is now provided with a good Fuller, and ready for Work; ſuch as fullings, dying and preſſing all Sorts of Clothes and Worſted Stuffs, ſcarlet and blue excepted, unleſs dyed before ſent to the Mill.—As the inſupportable Inconvenience attending the Collection of a Number of ſmall Debts, from various diſtant Parts of the Country, muſt be obvious to every one; and as this expenſive Undertaking was begun and proſecuted, principally to encourage the Manufacture of Woollen Country-Cloth, at a Time when the oppreſſive Meaſures, lately adopted and purſued by the Mother-Country, render it indiſpenſably neceſſary, for our own Well-being, that every Individual ſhou'd manufacture as much as in his Power lies.—It is hoped that no Offence will be given if the Proprietors deſire the Money for fulling, &c. to be ſent by the Perſon who is to receive the Cloth, as it is abſolutely neceſſary to ſupport the Work.——All Perſons who will favour me with their Cloth, may depend on having it finiſhed off in the beſt Manner, and with all poſſible Diſpatch; and to prevent Miſtakes the Owner of every Piece of Cloth, is requeſted to put the initial Letters of his or her Name in the Web.

(tf) WILLIAM SCOTT.

I NOW thank all my Cuſtomers for all paſt Favours, and as I have declined public Buſineſs, ſhall ſtill be more thankful for an immediate Settlement of their Accounts, which I hope every Perſon will comply with, and not put me to Trouble or themſelves to Expence, and they will much oblige

Their moſt humble Servant.

(3w) JOSHUA GRIFFITH.

May 26, 1769.

THE Subſcribers are appointed a Committee of *Frederick* County Court, to inſpect the Public Records of the ſaid County, and Papers in the Clerk's Office, and, agreeable to Inſtructions, we do give this Public Notice, that we intend to meet at the Clerk's Office in *Frederick-Town* for this Purpoſe, on Monday the Fourth Day of *September* next, when all Perſons who apply, may have their Deeds and other Writings compared with the Records.

ANDREW HEUGH,
THOMAS PRICE,
ÆN. CAMPBELL,
THO. SPRIGG WOOTTON.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE; Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted the firſt Time, for 5*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.——At ſame Place may be had, ready Printed, moſt kinds of BLANKS, as COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of ſeveral Sorts, with their proper BONDS and RECEIPTS; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, &c. &c. All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neateſt and moſt expeditious Manner, on applying as above.